The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY MARCH 29, 1897. XXXVI - NO. 2

THE MINERS' APPEAL.

President Ratchford Describes the Situation.

SUPPORT OF THE PUBLIC NEEDED.

Greed, Avarice and Tyranny Held Responsible for Many of the Evils Which Now Afflict the Coal Miners of the Country—Sympathy and Financial Aid Asked For.

M. D. Ratchford, president, and the officers and executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, send this "appeal to citizens generally in behalf of an enslaved class," for publication:

"FELLOW CITIZENS:—We, the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, after having grappled with the python of greed, avarice, tyranny and unreasoning despotism, for the past few years, for the purpose of releasing our constituents, the miners of our country, from the fearful toils in which they were being fastened, in so far as the strength of our union would permit, and within the strict lines of the law of the land, and finding our efforts unavailing, we now appeal to you, hoping that an aroused and enlightened public conscience will materially assist us to end a condition which calls for more real sympathy than the apocraphal narratives from Cuba and Armenia—for this condition is amongst you, right in your midst and can be vouched for by any one who has occasion to pass through you own mining town.

"The other day the Pittsburg, Pa., papers reported the children of certain miners driving away the dogs of a neighbor from refuse bread that the latter had thrown to them, which had been left after the noon-day meal, and picking it up and eating it; the same newspapers reported another miner as having gone to the mine, three days consecutively, without a bite or a sup in his dinner bucket except water; and hundreds of families are now clamoring at the doors of the charity officers for relief. These cases are typical of the conditions existing at large number of our mines, and the general condition, while perhaps not quite as bad as these cases, is such as to make sick the heart of any true man or woman.

"This state of affairs is partially due to the very severe trade depression which regretably we all know too much about; but it is intensified three-fold, as far as the miners are concerned, by the cruel manner in which some of the employers have taken advantage of our miners, and of other more humane employing coal companies. Our trade has been demoralized, capital in it jeopardized, labor enslaved, and cruel want and deprivation intensified by this cruel disposition to take advantage of the situation. After a full, free and fair investigation (which has been supplemented by an investigation made by the state board of arbitration of the state of Ohio, reputed to have been instituted by Governor Bushnell, so serious has the matter come to even the miners of Ohio), we are firmly of the conviction that the responsibility lies at the door of a Pittsburg coal company.

"We have pleaded with these men, through their president; we have almost gone down on our knees to him in supplication in behalf of the miners of this country; but he is exorable; his company is callous; they are deaf to the cries of want and suffering which are, we trust, even heard at the foot of heaven, which we hope will soon respond in the voice of the American public crying "down with DeArmitism if the enslavement of our fellow citizens is the only result of operation." This company has secured perpetual injunction against every member of our union, which debars them from "tresspassing" on their property. Thus we are prevented from even speaking to their employes and they themselves are afraid to open their mouths except to utter the sentiment they are requested to utter by their master.

"Now, we are determined to try, by every possible legal manner, to end this state of affairs, and, notwithstanding the arrogance and hauteur which has already brought about such deplorable conditions, may reaffirm the sentiment of that other contemner of public opinion who said 'the public be damned,' we still have hope that when our fellow citizens understand the condition of our craftsmen, and the responsibility of the same, that this company can be so made to feel that neither its president nor itself is sufficiently king of this country as to be permitted longer to continue their rapacity.

"Among the enslaved conditions enforced upon its employes by the company we especially complain of is one which, by a contract, procured in ways which we need not here mention, prohibits those employes from quitting their employment, as said contracts are not only sustained by the courts, laws of the state, but each individual has been forced to make affidavit to carry out its provisions under pain of exclusion from the works.

"We stand prepared to furnish full information, in detail, to any person sufficiently interested to make application for the same. It would be impossible to cover the whole ground in this circular.

"Now, in our struggle, we ask for both your sympathy and financial support. We need money to pursue our campaign against this tyranny. We believe you are sufficiently interested in preventing actual and perpetual slavery from being established among hundreds of thousands of your fellow citizens as a result of the competition originating with this company, as to help us as your means will afford. Therefore, we ask you to forward us aid, as your inclinations and means suggest, to W. C. Pearce, No. 79 Clinton Building, Columbus, O. Any information in connection with this same matter may be had by applying to the same address. We stand prepared to delegate one of our members to appear before any audience in any city, to make a more elaborate explanation of the foregoing, on an invitation from any body of authority that his presence is desired."

RECTOR KEMP RESIGNS.

He Will Leave Massillon About May 1st.

MEDINA TO BE HIS NEW FIELD.

The Resignation Accepted at a Vestry Meeting Held Wednesday Night—Some of the Many Things Accomplished During His Stay in This City.

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp, for over eleven years rector of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal church, placed his resignation in the hands of the vestry over a week ago, and at a meeting held Wednesday night it was accepted, such action being in evident accordance with Mr. Kemp's wishes. He has accepted a call from Medina, O., and will leave for his new parish on May 1st.

On several occasions Mr. Kemp has attempted to take this course on the supposition that a change in the pulpit might prove beneficial to the church. Its steady growth, however, and the strong affection between pastor and people, have always heretofore prevented his departure.

When Mr. Kemp came to Massillon he found the church in a run down condition, and warshipping in a picturesque old building, which, although hallowed by old associations, was a constant menace to public safety. In spite of the business depression, under his ministration, the old church has given place to a beautiful new structure, now nearing completion. He in instituted Grace Mission chapel for a colored congregation some years ago, and has made the church felt throughout the diocese. Through his influence, St. Paul's church, Canton, a mission parish, has twice been rescued from decay and put upon its feet. In addition to all this, Mr. Kemp organized the first industrial school ever conducted here, visited the sick and distressed in all circles of society, whether belonging to his church, any church or no church. No demand upon his time, his sympathy or his resources has ever gone unanswered.

In the spirit of catholicism he has discharged his duties as he saw them, and the world of good he has accomplished has been appreciated by thousands. On several occasions persons of kindly instincts, entirely without the pale of any church have chosen him to distribute benefactions among the worthy and in other ways has his hold upon the people been recognized. Mrs. Kemp has also been equally loved, and the departure of the two will be very keenly regretted.

WILL MAKE NO GHANGE.

Methodist Ministers Discuss a Boundary Problem.

Commissions appointed by the East Ohio Conference and the North Ohio Conference respectively, met in the official room of the First Methodist Episcopal church in this city on Thursday afternoon. The object of this meeting was to consider the advisability of so changing the conference lines as to include all of Massillon in the East Ohio conference. At present the Ohio canal serves as the dividing line. After a careful investigation of the interests of both conferences and of the church in this city, it was unanimously agreed that the interests of the church would best subserved by maintaing the present boundary line.

Dr. George Mather, presiding elder of the Wooster district, announced that a vigorous effort would be made to establish a church on the West Side, and in this movement all the members of the commission heartily concurred. The East Ohio conference was represented by Dr. E. D. Holtz, of Alliance, presiding elder of the Canton district; Dr. C. E. Manchester and Dr. J. I. Wilson, of Canton, and Dr. G. B. Smith, of Massillon. The representatives of the North Ohio conference were: Dr. George Mather, presiding elder of the Wooster district; Dr. W. F. Whitlock, of the Ohio Wesleyan university, of Delaware, and the Rev. Dr. Keyes, of Bucyrus.

ORRVILLE CUTTING AFFRAY.

Two Men Engage Each Other's Attention With Knives and Clubs.

ORRVILLE March 26.—Late last night a cutting affray took place in front of Riley Howey's saloon. The participants were Albert Fletcher, a shoemaker of Smithville, and Charles Brant, of this city. The men had been drinking, and when they happened to meet later Brant had a large club which he commenced to use, and in retaliation Fletcher took out his pocket knife and slashed Brant on the neck, cutting his ear nearly off, and besides gashed him in the neck, cutting an artery.

It was only by the prompt action of four physicians that Brandt's life was saved,

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

THE SPRING NOMINEES.

Republican Candidates and Who They Are.

ALL HONEST MEN AND TRUE.

The Ticket as a Whole Commends Itself to the Conscientious Voter as One That is Deserving of Support—Public and Private Services of the Nominees.

The spring election will be held on Monday, April 5th, and three tickets will appear upon the official ballots, for the consideration of citizens of Massillon and Perry township. It is no reflection upon the many estimable men nominated by the other parties to say that the Republican nominees, collectively, are clean and capable, and the ticket worthy of support. In order that no voter need go leave the booth in the polling places to ascertain who the Republican candidates are, the following sketches have been prepared:

RAY L. MARKEL.

Ray L. Markel was born at Adelphi, Ross county, O., on November 30, 1866. He spent his boyhood days there, where he secured a common school education. He then went to Delaware, O., and took a business course under Prof. G. W. Michael, considered one of the foremost penmen and educators in the United States. He learned the printer's trade on the Adelphi Border News. He worked on the Chillicothe Leader and Daily News, next went to Columbus and worked on the State Journal, and was in the employ of the Columbus Gazette Printing Company for six months. He left Columbus for Canton and worked on the Canton News-Democrat, Repository and Sunday Herald for five years. Next he accepted a position in Russell's shop, Massillon, but soon returned to his old love, the printer's case, at THE INDEPENDENT office, where he worked both as compositor and reporter. He resigned to take charge of the W. & L. E. restaurant at Columbia, which he conducted for more than two years, when it was burned to the ground. He is a member of Columbus Typographical Union No. 5, also of Canton Typographical Union, which he helped to organize. He has been a resident of Massillon at different times for five years and of Stark county for ten years, and has always taken a keen interest in all athletic games, and has been a member of some of the most prominent base ball and foot ball teams of the state.

EUGENE G. WILLISON.

City Solicitor Eugene G. Willison, candidate for re-election, was born in Massillon and has spent practically his entire life here. He is married, and with his family, resides at the corner of Wellman man and Pine streets. His father, George Willison, is a resident of North Hill street. Mr. Willis in first read law in the office of Robert H. Folger, and afterward became a student in the law school of the University of Michigan, from which institution he was graduated in the seventies. After his admission to the bar, he entered the office of Mr. Folger. He is now a member of the firm of Willison & Day. The only public office he has ever held is that of city solicitor. He has always creditably represented the city, and in litigation involving the town, has secured a favorable verdict wherever possible. His most recent and notable victories were a damage suit brought by Abraham Zupp for $3,000 damages and another instituted against the Pennsylvania and Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway companies. In the latter case Mrs. John Stahl, who sustained injuries by falling over an interlocking railway switch, first secured a verdict for $1,500 against the city. Through Mr. Willison's efforts judgment for the amount paid and the costs, $1,600 in all, was secured against the railway companies.

L. S. BUTTERMORE.

While L. S. Buttermore, candidate for street commissioner, mentions none of the plans which will be put in effect when he has charge of things, as like the prudent fellow he is, he wishes first to secure the office and then do more practical work than talking, this paper feels safe in saying that everything will be kept in apple pie order. Long before we have awakened on the cold winter mornings, Street Commissioner Buttermore will have done much to make the lives of pedestrains less disagreeable. There is also reason to think that the street sweeper will see active service and that on gala days he will see to it that the thoroughfares are as free from the unclean as the driven snow. Mr. Buttermore is married and lives at 265 East Main street. He is known as one of Russel & Co.'s most faithful employes, but the panic has affected him as much as others, and he is now willing to enter the public service. Persons irrespective of parties agree that he is well fitted for the office.

WM. B. MARTIN.

City Treasurer William B. Martin has been an efficient public servant for the past two years, and considering this fact and that there is an unwritten law which entitles competent municipal officers to two terms, it is the general opinion that he will be re-elected. Mr. Martin is honest and true, and his courtesy in all matters has made him the friend of everybody. Previous to a few months ago he was the business partner of L. J. Vogt. His election two years ago was his first step in politics. His ability has made him a welcome addition to the municipal corps, and his continuance in office can be expected. He resides in West Main street, is married, and has two children.

H. V. KRAMER.

Henry V. Kramer, the first ward's representative in the city council, was born and raised in Massillon, and is now one of the city's prosperous young business men. He is the proprietor of the city transfer line and his tally-ho and other fine turnouts are in demand all over the county. He resides in East South street, and has served one term as councilman to the satisfaction of the city and ward.

ROBERT BELL.

Robert Bell, of the second ward, has been in the harness before. Mr. Bell has been a coal miner and has held positions of trust in their unions and associations. Under Governor Foraker he served as district mine inspector, and his wise decisions in matters of weight and importance are still remembered by the miners of the valley. His home is in West Main street, and the hospitality of himself and wife make his residence a favorite calling place for his friends. Dr. Robinson Bell, of Cleveland, formerly coroner of Cuyahoga county, is his son.

ROBERT REAY.

Robert Reay, president of the city council, will be re-elected from the third ward because he is needed right where he is. Mr. Reay's record as a public officer is clean and creditable, and the permanent improvement of things generally which his efforts have accomplished, is sufficient proof that he is the right man in the right place. Mr. Reay is superintendent of the Massillon Bridge Works, and with his two daughters resides at 11 Washington avenue.

GEORGE SNYDER.

The fourth ward ought to congratulate itself on having such a councilmanic candidate as George M. Snyder, the East Main boot and shoe merchant, whose business experience and sound principles are the best campaign capital that any man can have. Mr. Snyder has held public offices in the past and his faithfulness and capability are a matter of record. He comes from one of the towns oldest add most influential families and is himself a lifelong resident.

CANDIDATES FOR WARD ASSESSORS.

The assessorship list shows the names of John K. Jacoby, first ward; John Bell, second ward; Gregory Davis, third ward, and Louis L. Volkmor, fourth ward. Mr. Jacoby has served the first ward in the capacity of assessor for several years in the past, and good judgment and general efficiency have won for him the good will of all. He is unmarried and a son of Councilman Jacoby. John Bell, of the second ward, has not done much in a political way heretofore, but the excellent vote he received at the primary is proof that he has the confidence of his neighbors, and those who know him best say he is the proper man for the position. Mr. Bell is a machinist and is married. He resides at 330 West Tremont street. Gregory Davis is a rolling mill man and resides with his family in West Main street. With honesty and a fund of good common sense as his qualifications, he has entered the race and people in all parties feel confident of his success. Louis L. Volkmor, the fourth ward candidate, is so well and favorably known as the East Main street photographer, that about all THE INDEPENDENT can do is to join others in saying that the party is fortunate in obtaining so good a candidate. Mr. Volkmor is a resident of Cherry street.

W. B. HUMBERGER.

W. B. Humberger is one of Massillon's staunchest Republicans. For over twenty years he has been a member of the board of education and for about twelve years officiated as clerk of the board. He was nominated for re-election with a splendid majority and should be elected. His associations with board have been highly beneficial to the schools and he takes an active interest in politics generally. Mr. Humberger was born in Massillon and is regarded as a most influential citizen. A number of years ago he efficiently served one term as township clerk.

MISS ELIZABETH L. FOLGER.

Miss Elizabeth L. Folger is a candidate for re-election. She has served one term on the board of education, having been elected as a ward member two years ago. During her incumbency she well discharged the duties of the office, taking an active interest in all matters pertaining to educational advancement. In fact, she has devoted the greater part of her time in the interest of the public schools, and has taught in several departments. Miss Folger is the daughter of Robert H. Folger, the oldest practicing lawyer in Stark county, and has resided in Massillon since birth.

DAVID JOHNS.

David Johns is also a candidate for membership on the school board. He has been a long and honored resident of Massillon and is at present superintendent of the Ridgeway Burton Company's mines. At one time Mr. Johns taught school and, therefore, has taken a decided interest in educational matters.

JACOB GRAZE.

Jacob Graze, the Republican candidate for township clerk, has been a resident of Massillon for eighteen years. He was born in New York state. He is a prosperous and representative business man. Three years ago Mr. Graze was elected to the city council, representing the third ward, his incumbency was limited to one term, however, owing to a change of residence. As councilman he was an untiring worker in the interest of the city and his constituents.

JAMES JACOBY.

As candidate for township trustee James Jacoby is an excellent choice. At present he is a member of the city council, representing the first ward, where he polled a magnificent vote. He is an earnest worker in the interests of the city, and as trustee will discharge the duties of that office with as much consideration and faithfulness.

CANDIDATES FOR CONSTABLE.

Godfrey Maier and Frank Hardgrove are engaged in an active campaign for election as constables. Mr. Maier has a well established reputation as an officer, having served over fourteen years on the city police force. He has spent his entire life in Massillon excepting the years of service in the army. Mr. Hardgrove would do credit to the office. He is energetic and intelligent and has a host of friends.

THE TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

The assessors in Massillon and Richville precinct, selected at the Republican primary election are Reuben Krisher and H. C. Tebeau. Both are widely known in Perry township and are men of unquestionable integrity.

MR. MALONE RESIGNS.

He Decides to Leave Salt Lake City, Utah, and Return East.

Principal W. R. Malone, of the Salt Lake City high school, has resigned. Mr. Malone left a similar position in Massillon to go to Salt Lake. The Tribune of that city says:

"There is a possibility that Mr. Malone will stay until the end of the school year, but it is his present intention to leave the latter part of next week, if possible. The committee on teachers of the board of education meets today to take action on the matter. Assistant Principal Clark may be promoted to succeed Principal Malone.

"Mr. Malone was seen yesterday afternoon, and when asked why he was going said: 'For two years now my family and intimate friends have urged me to stop school work, and since my late Eastern trip, I've resolved to do so. I have a number of business matters in the East that must be attended to, and inasmuch as I have just been away on a leave of absence, I didn't care to ask for another, and so handed in my resignation.'

"Mr. Malone will go to Columbus, O., but has not fully made up his mind what he will do. He has been offered a good position by the New York Life Insurance Company, but has not yet accepted.

With the exception of the first year he has been identified with the public high school since it was established and while he has been surrounded by a corps of excellent teachers, his energy and good school work have contributed largely to its advancement. He has seen its attendance grow from a few pupils to such proportions that there is hardly room enough for all who seek entrance. He has made the standard of work in the high school a matter of envy to other preparatory schools, both here and elsewhere, and has so endeared himself to the hundreds of boys and girls who have known him in the schoolroom, the office and out of school life that his departure will be felt as a personal bereavement by them.

President Dooly, of the board of education, in speaking of the resignation of Mr. Melone, said last evening: "He is a bright, alert and thoroughly educated gentleman and his position will be a hard one to fill?"

THE TRUSTEES MEET.

They Hear Evidence Concerning a Sheep Claim and Pay Bills.

The township trustees held their regular monthly meeting, Friday evening. The most important business was the hearing of additional evidence concerning Michael Wagoner's claim. Mr. Wagoner lives in Navarre, and owns several fine farms between there and Massillon. He recently reported to the trustees that he had suffered a loss of $237 by his sheep being attacked by dogs. The township authorities made an investigation and found that thirty sheep had been killed outright and seven had died from the effects of injuries received. They reduced the amount to $187 and referred it to the county auditor, who returned it and ordered further examination. Fred Oatleaf and James D. Allman were called before the board Friday evening, but as their statements were but a corroboration of the evidence on hand, the trustees made no changes.

These bills were paid:

Daniel Bischoff	$ 8 50
John B Yetzer	18 00
G. W. Henrich	5 00
Emil Lex	8 10
Sonnhalter Bros	8 10
Albright & Breckel	4 10
Jas. C. Witt	4 00
C. L. Halter	4 00
A. L. Volkmor	2 00
Diethelm Bros	5 60
C. Wartin & Bro	19 75
Beckett & Taggart	14 00
D. Hansen	10 00
L. J. Vogt	16 00
Morgan & Co	8 00
Schworm Bros	5 25
The Oatman Printing Co	8 50
E. J. Barrell & Son	4 00
Graze & Sonnhalter	14 10
A. J. Hamberger & Son	7 00
L. Hess	22 50
Matthew Bros	15 00
Louis Moser	4 50
J. J. Weaver	2 00
William Simonet	5 00
Dr. Rimsam	5 25
M. Huth	2 00
Joseph Ehret	8 00
Dr. J. O. Gardner	10 00
Adam Heizer	4 10
Mrs Stemmie	8 00
Dr. T. C. Miller	10 00

Governor Lowndes a Candidate.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 27.—[By Associated Press] Gov. Lowndes has formally declared his intention to be a candidate for senator to succeed Gorman, March 4, 1899. The legislature will be elected in November next. In spite of 32,000 majority for McKinley, last year, the Democrats claim their ability to elect a Democratic legislature.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Another Damage Case for $5,000 Instituted.

DIVORCE CASE PETITION FILED.

John B. Russell Named as Defendant—Verdict in the Sippo Coal Company Case—Massillon Candidates Furnish Their Expense Accounts.

CANTON, March 27.—The case of Clement Russell, assignee of the Sippo Coal Company, vs. R. W. McCaughey, administrator of the estate of Peter G. Albright, went to the jury Friday afternoon, and after an hour's deliberation, a verdict for the defendant was returned. Action was brought to recover $1,800 alleged to be due for land sold to Mr. Albright.

Charlotte Russell has applied for a divorce from John B. Russell, through Lawyers Eggert & McLaughlin, of Massillon. They were married in Holmes county in 1867. Kate Wagner is named in the petition as co-respondent. As the defendant owns a saloon in Massillon and considerable other property, Mrs. Russell prays for reasonable alimony.

Suit to recover damages in the sum of $5,000 has been begun by Benjamin Willis. The defendants named are Elizabeth S. Walker and Absalom Walker. The plaintiff avers that he leased a farm of the defendants and that shortly after he and his wife, Emily Willis, had taken possession, they were repeatedly assaulted by the defendants without provocation. In August, 1896, it is alleged, Willis was assaulted by the Walkers, in the presence of Mrs. Willis, and the fright she received deranged her. Mrs. Willis is now confined in the state hospital at Toledo.

Annie Calderhead has sued Samuel I. Clapsaddle, administrator of the estate of Jane Finch, to recover $864 for services rendered the deceased. The plaintiff claims to have cared for the latter 353 days. She charged $50 for boarding friends of the deceased and for taking charge of the funeral.

Judge Taylor overruled the motion for a new trial in the perjury case of John Eisenhauer, of Canton, and sentenced him to the penitentiary for three years at hard labor.

Jacob Wise and Joseph F. Miller, who were candidates for township clerk and city marshal at the Republican primary election, have certified their expenditures to the county clerk. The expenditures of Mr. Wise aggregate $16.50, and those of Mr. Miller are put at $10.

A final distributive account has been filed in the estate of Henry Sintock, of Perry township. Private sale of personal property has been confirmed in the assignment of W. H. Stahl, of Navarre. Report of payment of final dividend in the assignment of Robinson Bros., of Massillon, has been filed. In the estate of Elizabeth C. Galbreath, of Canton, the executor has been granted leave to publish notice of appointment. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Frank M. Cort, of Navarre. The will of Elizabeth Swallen, of Paris township, has been filed for probate.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Jacob Wiklaus and Elizabeth Neuenschwander, of Alliance; A. L. Albaugh and Sarah Baughman, of Paris.

A GOOD CONTRACT

Supt. Pontius Makes One With the Ft. Wayne Railroad.

CANTON, March 25.—Superintendent Pontius, of the county workhouse, has contracted with the Ft. Wayne Railway Company to furnish that corporation with 200 cars of crushed limestone. There are at present fifty convicts in the quarry and over eighty in the institution.

The case of Chas. Geib vs. the Wrought Iron Bridge Company, of Canton, which was being heard by Judge Taylor, has been dismissed from court at the plaintiff's request. Geib sued to recover damages in the sum of $20,000 and after the case was begun discovered that there was not sufficient testimony to substantiate his claims.

Swallowed Carbolic Acid.

ORRVILLE, O., March 25.—A very sad accident happened yesterday at the home of S. Uhlman northeast of this place. The two year old and only child of Bert Uhlman got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid and swallowed some of the deadly poison. Everything was done to counteract the poison, and after two days terrible suffering, the little one passed to the great beyond. . . The Dieble Bros, of this city, purchased from the G. C. P. Cecil, proprietors of the celebrated Cecilian park at Painesville, Ky., seven head of blooded horses which are fine ones and are registered. The horses all arrived here safely and are in charge of a Kentucky trainer who will train them on the track of the Central Ohio Fair Association of this place.

McKinley and Decoration Day.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—[By Associated Press]—President McKinley and cabinet have accepted invitations to participate in the dedication of the battle monument of West Point, N. Y., on Decoration Day. The monument was built by private subscriptions, to commemorate the regular army dead of the rebellion.

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MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1897

The success of the lecture course conducted this season in Massillon, and for which thanks are due to Messrs. W. E. N. Hemperly, T. H. Smith and associates, has encouraged these gentlemen to plan for next season. In whatever they do, they will have those who attended the lectures this year solidly supporting them.

The early closing movement among merchants seems to gather strength that asserts itself from time to time. Today the tailors come into line joining the clothiers. It is a hopeful sign for the future. There are few business men who could not do all their work in fewer hours, if it only presented itself within these hours. As the reform spreads it means emancipation to many people, without any loss of opportunity or energy to anybody.

ABOUT BICYCLES.

It is intimated from Toledo, now the greatest bicycle manufacturing town in the country, that a wholesale cut in the price of standard wheels may be expected at any moment. The Blade, of Toledo, says:

"The cut made by the Yost last season is one of the causes that will eventually precipitate a slashing in the prices of Toledo wheels. That good wheels can be made for less than $100 has been demonstrated, and the cyclists are not slow to take advantage of this fact. All the dealers are making stronger bids for business than heretofore, and, in a roundabout way, the prices have been cut again and again, in order to make sales. The retail stores will soon be obliged to come into the open in order to meet competition, and, when they do, the prices will take a tumble."

Some time last year a statement was printed showing that wheels could be manufactured for something like $38. If that statement was true it is high time that the manufacturers come down to the sort of profits other manufacturers are glad to get. The bicycle boom is soon going to be over. The country will be stocked before long, just as it was once with sewing machines, and the demand will then be for new parts and machines to displace wheels broken or worn out. The makers who consider this fact will be the ones to profit in the long run

THE SPRING ELECTION.

While nothing is more unfortunate for a community than a bitter warfare of personal character between the candidates for public honors on local tickets, it is proper and prudent for citizens who uphold their party principles and organization, to support with loyal and unremitting zeal the nominations they have helped to make. In bringing about the grand culmination of political effort—the election of a congress and a President, it becomes essential to perfect an organization, which, within legitimate lines, labors to get out the vote and educate the masses. If there are those who give to this work their efforts, with no expectation or desire for great rewards and they secure nominations for the smaller prizes within the gifts of the ward divisions of the cities, they are entitled to the hearty endorsement of the rank and file of their party as a matter of principle. Precisely as factional bickering at local elections can destroy the hope of success at state and national elections, so also can harmonious effort perfect and strengthen the party for its more important tasks.

THE INDEPENDENT is glad that the Republicans of Massillon after an exciting primary election have no sore spots to contend with. Personal issues were settled at the primary election and it now becomes necessary to urge the people to participate in the general election and carry the ticket through to success. The Republicans of the city can scarcely hope to improve upon their recent record -they do desire to continue it. The public affairs are in good hands, expenditures have been kept within bounds, the books are in perfect condition and the municipal machinery, now working smoothly and efficiently, is in readiness for the prosperity that we are led to believe will soon return to us.

JUDGE TAYLOR AND PERJURY.

The decision of Judge Taylor, in the case of Peter Swallen, who pleaded guilty to a charge of perjury the other day, is right in law and justice and will serve as a wholesome lesson to other irresponsible persons who may feel disposed to violate their oaths. The defendant testified on October 7th, last, before the grand jury that he had bought beer on a certain Sunday in J. H. Johnston's saloon. When Johnston was tried, in December, the defendant testified differently and denied his previous testimony. In passing sentence Judge Taylor said.

"The sanctity of an oath lies at the very foundation of law and society. If, after taking the oath, one can go into court and tell an untruth, there is no security for the law or for the country or society. To allow that to go on would mean to withdraw protection from life, liberty and property; it would be impossible to convict of high treason. There would be no reward for good conduct, no punishment for viciousness. The courts would be a mere game of chance. The man who will swear falsely out of negligence or ignorance may not be as guilty as the one who will swear for money, but he is guilty nevertheless. I will take into account the fact that the defendant is poor, and that his previous history is good, and will give the lightest sentence under the law. It is the sentence of the court that you be confined in the penitentiary and kept at hard labor for three years, and that you pay the costs of prosecution."

It was doubtless a very hard task for Judge Taylor to condemn this poor wretch to three years' servitude, but THE INDEPENDENT does not know of a single case that came before him which so plainly required heroic treatment. The incident will go a long way in maintaining the dignity and integrity of the courts of this county.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SALARY.

"I shall not attempt to answer the question, How much of his salary does the President expend?" writes ex-President Harrison in an article in the April Ladies' Home Journal, on "The Social Life of the President." "But those who think he can live at his ease after his retirement on the income from his savings should take account of several things: First, that the net income from safe investments does not exceed four per cent.; second, that the amount invested in a home yields no income, and third, that he must have a private secretary, for his mail will be so large that he cannot deal with it himself. A son of one of our most eminent Presidents who had lost all of his means told me that it was pathetic to see his father, who was in ill-health, laboring beyond his strength to answer the letters that came to him. But if the President retains a fair measure of health he will take care of himself. If he was ever capable of directing the affairs of the nation he may be trusted to administer his own business; and if he has won the esteem of his fellow citizens, and has rightly valued it, he will not barter it for riches. To any vocation from which a man may be suitably called to the Presidency he may suitably return.

"In the first two weeks of an administration," he says, "the President shakes hands with from forty to sixty thousand persons. The physical drain of this is very great, and if the President is not an instructed handshaker a lame arm and a swollen hand soon result. This may be largely, or entirely, avoided by using President Hayes's method—take the hand extended to you and grip it before your hand is gripped. It is the passive hand that gets hurt. It has been suggested that a nod or bow should be substituted for the handshake, but it would be quite as admissable to suggest a revision of the Declaration of Independence. The interest which multitudes attach to a handshake with the President is so great that people will endure the greatest discomfort and not a little peril to life or limb to attain it. These are not the office seekers, but the good, honest-hearted, patriotic people whose 'God bless you' is a prayer and a benediction."

A LETTER FROM JAPAN.

Mrs. Snyder Tells of Earthquakes and Experiences in the Orient.

The following paragraphs are extracts from a letter to the Rev. and Mrs. Wm. H. Shults. The writer was formerly Miss Alice Souder, of this city, whom many remember as a teacher of music and vocalist.

"ROKENCHO, SENDAI, JAPAN, March 27, 1897.

"My Dear Friends: A few days ago we received the photos you sent, and enjoyed them very much.

"We received your letter some time ago. I can assure you we always enjoy your letters. I shall never forget the pleasant time I spent working with you in the Massillon mission, and wish we could run over to see you, and worship with you. I often think of the cottage prayer meetings we attended in Jarvis avenue. They were precious meetings to us. We thank you for kindly remembering us in your prayers. We need them, and they encourage us. At home we have so many Christians all around us to help prop us up. Here we stand alone with our Savior. We have no one to lean on but Him. It is necessary to live very close to Him that we may be filled with His spirit, and in His strength lead those around us to Him. We feel our weakness, our nothingness, 'Christ is all in all.'

"We are glad to here of your success in the misson, and have a special interest in it. You surely are doing very well in all its departments.

"Yes, we can use the picture cards. We give them to the small scholars in the Sunday school and to the children on the streets, and then invite them to come to our Sunday school. In this way we gather in a good many.

"On last Saturday a week ago—February 20—about 6 o'clock in the morning we had quite a shaking up by an earthquake. It was said to be one of the hardest that has been here for fifty years. It was dreadful while it lasted. Our house rattled and screeched as if everything would go to pieces. Part of the chimney came down above the room we were in, many window panes were broken, and some of the walls damaged. Two of the girls in our school were frightened out of their sleep and jumped out of a second story window down about eighteen feet on the frozen ground. One was hurt internally, and the other had both her lower limbs broken, but both are getting along as well as could be expected.

"Our Ralph is now a year and a half old. He began walking when fourteen months old, but does not talk much yet, though he is chattering most of the time. Water he calls 'wa.' He is so much company and adds much to our joys. Tell Miss Nunamaker we thank her for her picture.

"I must close. We send love and best wishes to you all, and wish you much success in your good work.

"Your sincere friend,
"MRS. S. S. SNYDER."

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The stock market was fairly active and very weak. The opening was a shade higher than the close of yesterday, but just after the opening the active trades renewed their selling. A good break was recorded. Sugar broke 1⅛ and closed at the low point.

The bank statement was as follows:

Reserve increased	$ 726,775
Loans increased	1,890,800
Specie increased	162,700
Legals decreased	387,300
Deposits decreased	2,605,500
Circulation decreased	126,500

CHICAGO, March 27.—The wheat market today was very dull and inactive. Liverpool was ½ penny higher this morning but no attention was paid to fact and the market ruled a shade lower. The Northwest cars were 446 against 480 last year. Argentine shipments light, 224,000 bushels. Minneapolis flour sales yesterday were heavy: some for export. 150,000 bushels were worked at Duluth today.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Wheat				
May	72¾	73-⅛	72⅝-¾	72¾
July	71⅝	72⅜-⅝	70⅞	71⅜-¼
Oats.				
July	18	18	17⅞	18
May	17⅜	17⅝	17	17-⅛
Corn.				
July	25⅝-¾	25⅞-¾	25⅝	25⅝
May	24½-⅝	24⅝-⅞	24½-⅝	24½-⅝
Pork				
May	8 65	8 65	8 57	8 60
July	8 70	8 70	8 65	8 70
Lard				
May	4 20	4 20	4 20	4 20
July	4 30	4 30	4 30	4 30

TOLEDO, March 27.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 91.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
Atchison (Com.)	10¾	10¾	10½	10⅝
American Sugar	112⅛	112⅝	110¾	110¾
American Tobacco	73½	73¾	72⅞	73⅞
C. B. & Q.	72¾	72⅝	71	71
Chicago Gas	79	79	77⅜	78
General Electric	32⅝	32⅞	32	32¼
Jersey Central	86¾	86⅝	85½	85½
Louisville & Nashville	46⅜	46½	45⅞	45⅞
Lake Shore				167
Manhattan	85	85¼	84½	84¾
Ontario & Western				13⅞
Pacific Mail				26
Reading	22¼	22¼	20⅞	21⅛
St. Paul	75⅛	75⅞	74⅝	74⅝
Western Union	83⅜	83⅜	83	83

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date March 29, 1897.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	85
Rye, per bush.	34-35
Oats	16-17
Corn	20-22
Barley	45
Wool	8-12 16
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	4 00-4 50
Timothy Seed	1 50
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Midd'ings, per 100 lbs	75
Hay	8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	15
Eggs, per dozen	8
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders per lb	6
Sides	8
Cheese	8
White Beans, per bushel	1 25-1 50
Potatoes	20
Onions	1 00
Apples	30-35
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Dried Peaches peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	85-1 00

Thursday's Market Story.

This is the day when grocers clean out their refrigerators and make arrangements for taking care of the vast quantities of butter that will begin to come in tomorrow.

There are still a good many sweet potatoes on the market, and if the demand does not increase, there will continue to be.

People hereabouts are wondering what effect the new tariff bill will have on sugar. Democratic grocers predict that it will soon be 8 and 10 cents a pound if the tariff on imported sugar is very great.

The Situation on Friday.

Comparatively speaking, the most expensive commodities on the market just now are onions and flour. The former sell for 50 cents a peck, the latter at $1.35 and thereabouts a sack. Two years ago there were more onions on the market than could well be taken care of. Last year people thought it would be unprofitable to raise them, so they put in potatoes and other things. Now they see their mistake. If they had a few dozen bushels of onions instead of hundreds of potatoes on hand, it would be better for all concerned. The demand for onions at this time is greater than usual, too, because they are considered a great remedy for coughs and colds and are served at every meal by solicitous mothers. Flour, of course, is dear because wheat is.

This is the day when fish dealing becomes a profitable business.

An idea of the greatness of the California prune crop can be conceived when the fact that they can be shipped here and sold at a profit at four cents a pound.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and Mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. T. F. Anthony, ex-postmaster of Promise City, Iowa, says: "I bought one bottle of 'Mystic Cure' for rheumatism, and two doses of it did me more good than any medicine I ever took." 75 cents. Sold by Rider & Gardner, druggists, Massillon.

1000 CLAIMS

may be made and oftentimes they equal not a single fact. What is the use talking on a serious subject unless you can prove that what you say is true? Ever notice that every claim made for DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS is a fact because it's proven by everyday life in Massillon. Not a statement published that is not endorsed by Massillon citizens; by friends and neighbors; by people we know. For instance, we say DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure backache and Massillon people endorses it below; again we say DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure other kidney ills and again we give a citizens word for it. Here is proof for every kidney sufferer and we have hundreds more such cases. . . . . .

PLUM STREET.

Mr. Wm. Castleman, of 244 Plum street, said to our representative who visited him at his residence: "An old friend of mine who lives in Mill street; if you don't know him and you should, and you should meet the tallest man in town you may be sure it is he. He was walking along with his hands on his back, or hips rather, and I said to him, well David, how are you coming on? He replied, poorly, this kidney trouble is killing me. Then I said to him. You go down to Baltzly's drug store and get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and they will cure you, for I have tried them and they cured me, and I have been troubled for a good while with a bad back, it being very weak and aching terribly. When I would stoop to lift anything or if I sit any length of time, the first move I made meant a sharp stinging twinge of pain across the loins. When I took cold it affected my back first, making it ache much more. Well, after taking Doan's Kidney Pills two days I said to my wife, they are helping me, and they continued to do so right along. I am now feeling quite free from pain and have told a number of other people that I am acquainted with, that Doan's Kidney pills are a mighty good remedy and I shall do so again."

SOUTH ERIE.

John Schandel, an employe in Russell & Co.'s boiler shop, forging fire boxes and boiler heads. He says: "I have not taken a dollar's worth of medicine for years, but my wife has taken enough for both of us, being in poor health. I often got medicines for her that I heard or read of, and in this way I bought her a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, but when she read over the directions she said they would do her no good, as they were for kidney and bladder trouble only. She put them aside and that was the last of them until I had an attack of inflammation of the bladder. I was feeling miserable; the pain was so terrible that I thought I could not stand it. I said to some of the boys here in the shop that 'I believe that I will have to give up work.' When complaining at home my wife said: 'Why don't you try Doan's Kidney Pills that you got for me at Baltzly's drug store?' I took them regularly and in two days the pain was all gone and the urinary trouble with it. I have not had a return of it since and have taken no pills since. I have told a number of the boys here in the shop about them and will recommend them at any time."

All Druggists keep Doan's Kidney Pills, price 50c per box. . . Remember the name, DOAN'S, and accept no substitute.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York,
Sole Agents for the United States.

PRESIDENT BLACK'S COMMITTEE.

Men Who Are to Manage the Democratic Clubs Until 1900.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—President Chauncey F. Black has just announced the completion of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, which will serve until the convention of Democratic clubs in 1900, as follows:

Benton McMillin, Tennessee; Stephen M. White, California; George H. Lambert, New Jersey; Edward Murphy, Jr., New York; E. Chambers Smith, North Carolina; Lloyd L. Jackson, Maryland; C. C. Richards, Utah; John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; John R. McLean, Ohio; Charles J. Faulkner, West Virginia; E. B. Howell, Georgia; William J. Stone, Missouri; H. D. Money, Mississippi; George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; James C. Dahlman, Nebraska; J. S. Hogg, Texas; J. C. Sibley, Pennsylvania.

A statement issued with the announcement of the committee says:

"Each of the gentlemen named on this committee gave loyal support to the candidates and platform of the party in the last presidential campaign, therefore, it is to be presumed that they can be depended upon in the future, thereby making this committee in great contrast with its predecessor, which had upon it a majority of members who not only contributed money, but worked to bring defeat to the party which had honored them. Among these were William L. Wilson, Henry Watterson, Don M. Dickinson and John C. Black.

President Black has issued a call for for the committee to meet at the Ebbitt House on Monday, the 12th of April, for organization and a thorough discussion of the methods looking to an aggressive campaign. Mr. Bryan will be in Washinton that day and it is probable he will be invited to attend the meeting of the executive committee. He will be the principal speaker at the dinner to be given in honor of the anniversary of Jefferson's birthday.

President Black has issued an appeal to each Democratic society in the United States Association of Democratic Clubs in celebration of Jefferson's birthday by such ceremonies as may be convenient to each.

MUST HOP ON ONE FOOT.

Gallinger Shows Up Silly Requirements In Civil Service Examinations.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Another brief discussion of the civil service has occurred in the open session of the senate. Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) presented several forms issued by the civil service commission, to substantiate his recent statement that certain applicants for office were required to hop on one foot for 12 feet. He said his statement had been challenged by several penny-a-liners and by one member of the civil service commission. The senator read the "hopping" provision and several other questions as to the weight and height of typesetters, which he characterized as absurd. Referring to the size and weight requirement Mr. Gallinger said:

"Phil Sheridan could not have served the government if the civil service commission had got at him."

The matter was referred to the civil service committee.

A resolution was adopted asking the president for information as to the death of two American sailors at Santiago de Cuba.

A memorial from the Michigan legislature was presented by Mr. McMillan (Rep., Mich.) protesting against the executive order, at the close of the last administration, consolidating pension agencies and, in effect, abolishing the agency at Detroit.

WANT A RESTRICTED TREATY.

Quite a Tendency Developed During Arbitration Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The debate on the Anglo-American arbitration treaty continues before the senate in executive session. Senator Gray defended the treaty as one which would reflect credit upon its authors and upon the two nations which it was intended to bind together even more closely than they are at present bound.

Senator Thurston took occasion to explain his position, which was that there should be a declaration so explicit on the character of disputes to be settled under the treaty as to leave no room for misunderstanding on this point in the future.

Quite a pronounced tendency developed in the direction of an amendment similar to the first amendment originally reported by the foreign relations committee, excepting all questions of policy, and it was suggested by some that there should be a return to the original position of Lord Salisbury favorable to the arbitration of only pecuniary claims, leaving out all questions of policy and of territorial rights.

FOUR DEMOCRATIC SUPPORTERS

It Is Understood They Will Vote For the Dingley Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Four Democratic members of the house, it is understood, will vote for the Dingley tariff bill. Three of the four are in the Louisiana delegation, and the other is from Texas. The Louisiana men are induced to vote for protection mainly on account of the sugar schedule of the bill, which meets their approval, while the wool schedule has won the member from Texas.

There are six members in the Louisiana delegation all of whom are in favor of protection on susar. In order that they may put themselves on record on this policy they may offer an amendment to the sugar schedule, or a substitute for it, embodying the rates which they desire.

FOSTER FAVORS ANNEXATION.

The Ex-Secretary of State Wants Us to Take In Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Hon John W. Foster, formerly secretary of state, lectured here last night on the subject of "Hawaii." Mr. Foster was premier during the latter portion of President Harrison's administration when the treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was sent to the senate, and the expectation that he would have something to say on that feature of his subject attracted a large audience, including the representatives of the Hawaiian government now in this city. The ex-secretary came out in emphatic terms in favor of the annexation of the islands.

Expired In a Church.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 27.—Mrs. Anna Richmond, a lifelong member of the South Street Methodist church, has died in that structure. She was taken ill as she was passing the church and entered the parlors, where the sewing society was holding a meeting.

CURE FOR THE PLAGUE.

Health Officer Doty of New York Has Discovered a Serum, Which Produced a Cure When Experimenting With Animals, of India's Dread Disease.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Experiments have been conducted on one of the quarantine islands in the lower bay by Health Officer Alvah H. Doty with a view of discovering a serum for the treatment of the bubonic plague. He makes the following report:

"During the early part of February a temporary laboratory was constructed on Swinburne island for the purpose of investigating plague bacilli and if possible to produce a plague anti-toxine. The work was begun in the laboratory on or about Feb. 15, and it was stocked with animals for the purposes of the investigation. On Feb. 26 a horse was inoculated with a culture of the plague bacilli.

"This was repeated March 4 and 9 in order to determine how early the serum might have acquired anti-toxic properties. About one pint of the blood was drawn from the horse on March 15 for experimental purposes. From this about one-half pint of serum was secured. About one cubic centimeter of the above serum was injected into white mice.

"After 13 hours the mice were inoculated with a culture of the plague bacilli which experiments had proved to be fatal to the mice within 24 hours, showing its efficiency. The animals which had been previously injected with the serum as above stated, remained alive.

"Tests made to ascertain the curative power of this serum have not been so satisfactory, although in most of the cases it prolonged life and in one case a cure was affected."

The deadly bacilli experimented with was secured in India.

HUNTER'S CHANCE IS GONE.

Three More Republicans Declare They Will Bolt Monday.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 27.—It is thought that Hunter's strength is drifting away from him. But for the wonderful fight he is making and the unprecedented backing he evidently has, he would already be to the point of withdrawing. Three more of his own party openly announced that they will join the present six Republican bolters on Monday.

He has never been able to add any to the three recruits from the enemy he had at the start. Meanwhile, he has followers who claim that not even the national administration can turn them from him to another nominee, and for this reason the Blackburn minority begins to hope for the thing they desire most of all, viz: no election, and to that extent the chance for the Bradley coalition to go through is suffering.

The Republican state central committee has appealed to the Republican legislators to support Hunter, especially as his vote is needed by the Republicans in the United State senate to help enact Republican policies.

Bread which is to be kept long should be kneaded longer than that which is meant only for tomorrow's use.

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THE BOLD ENGINEER.

He springs to his post when he hears the bell tol.
And seizes the valves which the engine control,
He looks at the gauge; but, a stranger to fear,
Away flies the train with the bold engineer.

The night is advancing, and darkness and rain
Hide mountain and meadow, stream, valley and plain,
No sound but the sleet driving wind does he hear,
But thinks not of danger, the bold engineer.

A curve he approaches—the speed is the same—
He glories in thinking his spirit is—game!
"On, on!" in an instant 'tis far to the rear.
"Well done!" to himself says the bold engineer.

He comes to a lighthouse, but sees not the light
The signal to show that the track is all right.
The drawbridge is swinging away from the pier.
"Jump, jump, for your lives!" shouts the bold engineer.

* * * * * * *

A jury next morning examined the ground.
The verdict they rendered, "By accident drown'd,"
And one thing they settled, from evidence clear,
"No blame is attached to the bold engineer!"
—New York Ledger.

A KISS IN THE DARK.

They are on their way to the benefit given by the Art Students' association and are standing on the corner waiting for a down town car.

The A. S. A. usually gives an annual banquet, but this year "no one seemed to be hungry," as the man that makes the speech said, so they are giving instead an artistic, musical and dramatic entertainment for those who are.

Two cars approach, running tandem, one with seats running lengthwise, the other with seats running crosswise.

"Shall we take the front car?" he asks, in no amiable tone of voice, for it had taken her just 1 hour and 20 minutes to dress.

"No, the last one. Everybody has such an opportunity to stare when the passengers face each other. Now, if I were so beautiful that none could look but to admire"— A low growl from the depths of his mustache as he hands her up to the rear platform of the car is the only answer. Then he flashes a look at the graceful, white clad figure, the black eyes and mass of raven hair beneath the rose decked hat, but says nothing.

"That wide eyed girl across the aisle reminds me of a story I read the other day of a New York man who was calling on a lady in Boston. She was a sort of poster woman, with orange hair and orange lips and a crimson bodice. Staying with her was a young girl from somewhere in Missouri—a girl with eyes set mysteriously wide apart—who enchanted him with her singing. A year later he met the wide eyed girl again and asked her to sing to him. She went to the piano and sang a touching little ballad that brought the tears to his eyes. 'See, you have called forth my tears.'

"'I would give the rest of my life to see your tears,' she said, and then he knew that the wide eyed girl was blind."

"Where did you get that?" he asked quietly.

"Oh, from one of those impossible little magazines, a 'Clack' or a 'Clique,' a 'Chap' or a 'Chip,'" she answered.

As they are about to leave the car the little woman across the aisle arises, takes the wide eyed girl by the hand and carefully leads her out. They look at each other in silence.

They are late, of course. Memorial hall is a flutter of pink and white, a garden of flower trimmed hats in a perfume laden atmosphere.

They are just in time to see Burne-Jones' "Garden Court" in the legend of the Brier Rose, to the music of "She Sleeps." Then as the usher points them to the only two remaining seats—fortunately in the back row—the curtain rises again upon one of Bourgereau's Madonnas, sitting with unblinking eyes and reverent, uplifted hands. It is the wide eyed girl they had seen in the car.

In the interval that follows a girl in ivory white, bareheaded, down the aisle exchanges a few words with a lady in black and darts back again, her glorious hair framing her face in a halo of light.

"I believe she did that with a purpose," he growls.

"How could one suppose anything else? She knew, of course, what the effect of the light on her hair would be."

"Do look at that huge woman in the blue silk gown. She reminds me of nothing so much as a lazy, pale blue cow."

"Where? Which one?"

"Second seat from the end, third row."

As they look and laugh the female bovine turns and casts a look of very human scorn at them.

"Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

"Yes, I am. I wouldn't be rude even to a cow," he remarks in an undertone as he hides his unblushing face behind her gauze fan.

Just then the director's wife, a plain little woman with sorrel hair, gowned in yellow organdie, rises from a seat a little to the left and goes to sing a Swedish folksong behind the scenes while Von der Lippe's little son and daughter pose in a Swedish fairy scene. But he is not looking at the stage. He is studying the group just in front, a demure little maiden, with pinchable cheeks and a nose that tilts the least little mite in the world, and, oh, the daintiest little chin! The two men who are with her might pass for twins but for the fact that the one at the right wears a gray coat while the other is clad in black. Yes, and he of the gray coat wears a mustache.

"Well, what do you think of her?" she asks, observing his scrutiny.

"If the lights should all go out suddenly, I think I should kiss her," he says thoughtfully while he gazes at the bronze hair beneath the correct little panama sailor.

"You wouldn't have the ghost of a chance with those two men keeping guard over her. I wonder if they are both in love with her," she says, while she catches a sly glance from the man with the gray coat. He had heard every word.

The director's wife, flushed and triumphant, emerges from a side door and resumes her seat, unfortunately also her hat, and the view of the stage is cut off.

"Does the director paint?" she asks. Then, before he can answer, "Sometimes they don't, you know."

"No, I suppose he sometimes doesn't," he says, with a sidelong glance from under his lashes.

"Oh, you know what I mean. I know of one art museum director who never painted a stroke in his life," she says, while the wonderful green and yellow moonbeams fall across the stage on Leighton's "Summer Moon."

Then there is a little farce, a reprint from life, of domestic infelicity, in which all the actors do what they ought not to do and leave undone what they ought to do, and there is no sense in it. The curtain man, as usual, drops the curtain in the middle of the act and raises it while the actors are staging themselves.

"Shall we go up and look at the art exhibition?" she asks when it is over.

"Oh, I suppose one is expected to," he says, with the air of a modern Job.

They join the throng up the winding stair, past the big painting of ever and ever so many chickens wading up a muddy slope to their dinner while the wind blows their tails all to one side, past bronzes and marbles of handsome Apollos, winged Psyches and armless Venuses, while some one inquires seriously: "Why will they be so careless with their statuary? I don't believe I ever saw a Venus that hadn't one or both her arms broken off!"

Now a head in charcoal attracts her attention. She steps back to get a better view of it, comes into painful contact with the patent leather toe of somebody's foot, and, turning to beg pardon, meets the eyes of the young man of the gray coat and black mustache unconsciously. She lets one glove slip down to the floor. He stoops, picks it up and puts it into his pocket. Then he walks away with an air of tantalizing unconcern. She looks about for her companion and finds him suspiciously near to a correct little panama sailor, above a mass of bronze colored hair. The other young man is at her side. Presently the scarlet lips hazard the question: "But where is the line, Archie? You told me your pictures were to be on the line."

"I have half a mind to write her one," he mutters under his breath as he comes up to where she is attentively examining a pen and ink sketch.

"Come, let us get out of this crush," he says, with the air of a man who has suffered a bitter disappointment. "Here is an escape to the stairway," and he leads the way out.

As they take their places in the car some one sits down behind them, and they thump along in silence.

Suddenly the lights go out, and the car stops. In the darkness something faintly touches her cheek. The lights are on in a moment, and she casts an indignant glance at her moody companion.

"How dare you, and right here in the car, too!" she says indignantly.

"Why, what have I—I don't understand. What, has that fellow dared?"

They turn just in time to catch a glimpse of a gray coat vanishing through the doorway.

They are very silent the rest of the way home.—Mary McCall in Philadelphia Times.

A Costly Miter.

Bishop Francis Mostyn, who was last year appointed to the newly created Roman Catholic bishopric of Wales, has recently become the fortunate possessor of a miter which is said to surpass in magnificence and in exquisite workmanship anything of the kind worn in Great Britain for many centuries.

Of white embroidered silk, richly ornamented with gold, it is studded with 500 precious stones. The miter, which is Gothic in design, bears on its front a dove, symbolic of the Holy Spirit, in gold repousse work, encircled by garnets and a heart formed of a single carbuncle of large size, with jeweled rays. The whole is surmounted by a cross composed of 33 gems. On the back are the figures of the Welsh patron saints, St. David and St. Winifrid, beautifully wrought in the Welsh colors and surmounted by rubies, emeralds and pearls. At the apex appears the national emblem, the Welsh harp, encircled by topazes and aquamarines, which is an exact copy of the ancient "Arriandlws," which tradition declares to have remained in the possession of the Mostyn family from early centuries.

What, one wonders, would the Galilean fishermen have thought of this costly mark of episcopal rank?—Westminster Gazette.

Mollbuzzers.

Women who are so pronounced in their aversion to men who assiduously read newspapers in street cars while women are standing ought to know that the men who read papers while standing are by far the more dangerous class. There is a class of thieves, technically known as mollbuzzers, who always operate in street cars through the medium of newspapers. They work in pairs. The accessory pretends to be so absorbed in his newspaper that he does not notice that it strikes the chin of a man near him and covers his scarfpin while the principal dexterously makes away with the pin. At other times the interested reader allows one sheet of the paper to cover the lap of a woman who has her pocketbook there, and the pocketbook thereupon disappears. — Philadelphia Record.

A Strategic Failure.

"Did I ever tell you how I got licked in school once?"

"No."

"Well, I got it. You see, half a dozen of us boys arranged to jump on the teacher at a given signal, and"—

"You were the only one that jumped?"

"Exactly!"—Chicago Record.

NOW GERMANY QUITS.

Refuses to Adhere Further to the Cretan Policy.

CAUSED BY ENGLAND'S ACTION.

The Fighting Continues In Crete—Greeks Said to Have Fired on a Turkish Fleet. The Greek Crown Prince to Take Command on the Frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 27.—It is asserted here on what is regarded as reliable authority that in consequence of the refusal of Lord Salisbury to join in the blockade of Greek ports, Germany has given notice to the powers of her intention to withdraw from the concert.

CANEA, March 27.—Fighting continues around Tsikilaria, Nerokeuru and Daxan. The Greeks in the blockhouse at Malaxa are said to have fired on the Turkish fleet in Suda bay. Rami Pasha, the Turkish admiral, landed with a quantity of munitions of war.

ATHENS, March 27.—The bombardment of Malaxa has produced a painful impression here. The newspapers are filled with indignant protests.

The Cretan delegates at Athens have published a pamphlet, in English, protesting against autonomy and declaring that they prefer the Ottoman yoke, just as they did after the failure of the insurrection in 1866. The pamphlet closes with the declaration:

"The Cretans will die if necessary, for the sake of the cause of union with Greece."

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch from The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent says that the crown prince will start to assume command of the troops on the frontier this evening at 7 o'clock, going by sea to Volo and thence by railway. The crown princess will accompany him as far as Larisa, where she will inspect the arrangements made by the Red Cross society. She will remain there two days and then return to Athens. In order to avoid popular demonstrations this proclation has not been published at Athens.

A dispatch to The Times from Canea, says there is no doubt that the Christians have attacked the Turks because driven to desperation by the blockade.

Throughout the island the Mohammedans think they may do what they like now, because they have European backing. In all directions they are pillaging and burning the property of Christians.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

Heath Defines It In a Way Not Pleasing to Republicans.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Another factor in the policy of the postoffice department has been announced by First Assistant Postmaster General Heath. It is that offensive partisanship will not be considered provocation for removal, unless such action is shown to have been detrimental to the administration of the postal service.

Fully half a dozen of such charges were made to Acting Postmaster General Heath, including the offices at Hastings, Neb., where Senator Thurston made complaint, and at Ashland, Ills. Every case, however, lacked the essential requirement of specification of damage to the service. This policy, when announced by Colonel Heath, created some surprise among those who had pushed the charges. The same policy was carried out by the last administration

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND.

Will Review the Grant Monument Dedication Parade and Speak.

NEW YORK, March 27.—President McKinley will attend the ceremonies at the dedication of the monument to General Grant on April 27. He will review the parade and will also deliver an address.

IT is a significant fact that responsible dealers sell and responsible painters use Pure White Lead (see list of genuine brands) and Pure Linseed Oil. They know their business. Those who don't know, try to sell and use the "just-as-good mixtures," "so called White Lead," &c., &c.

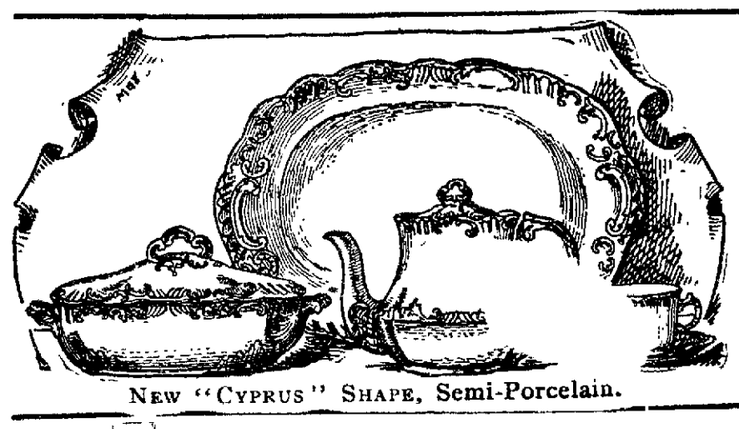
J. H. MORLEY & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD CLEVELAND.

M. B. SUYDAM & CO. GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free: also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

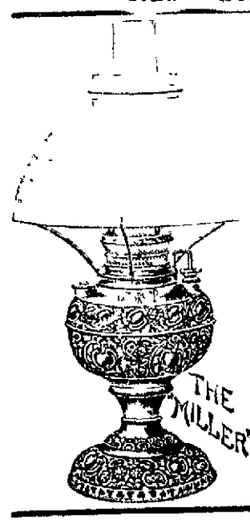
NATIONAL LEAD & OIL CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
German Nat. Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INDUCEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY
Great Ten Day Bargain Sale
MARCH 27 TO APRIL 5

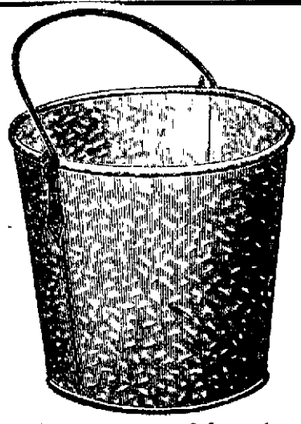

NEW "CYPRUS" SHAPE, Semi-Porcelain.

China, Porcelain and Semi-Porcelain
-- DINNER SETS --
63 Different Patterns, 101 pieces each, $5.98, $7, $8.$10 $12 and $15.
All $15 00 Sets go for $10.98

ELEGANT CHAMBER SETS
That readily sold for $12.00 will be sold for $7.98
$10 for $6.23; $8 for $5.89; $6 for $4.17
8 Piece Sets for $1.89.
Patterns of 1895 will be sold at 50 per cent below cost

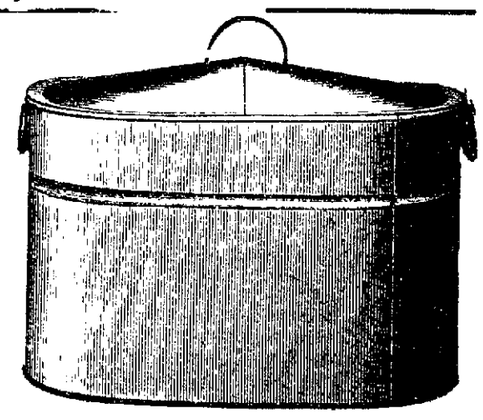


:: LAMPS ::
That are usually sold for $1 go at 59c
Lamps that usually sold for $1 50 go at 98c
" " " $3.00 " $2 17
" " " $5 00 " 2.98
" " " $10.00 " 6.98
" " " 15 00 " 10 98
" " " 20 00 " 14.98
Try a Miller Lamp if you want one that gives entire satisfaction.


Bargain No. 1.
10 quart Galvanized water pail worth 25c, for..... 11c

-- GLASSWARE --
For bargains in glassware see our show window which is filled with glass dishes and novelties, from 5c, up They would be bargains at double the price asked for them.

-- STONEWARE --
A large stock that will be sold at 5 cents a gallon, just to make it move. The above goods are all good clean stock fresh from the factories. Honest goods as low as good goods can be sold. Come and be convinced of the truth of these statements.

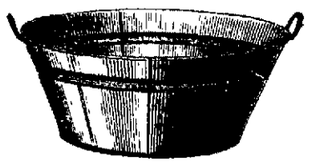

BARGAIN No. 2
A No 8 Tin Wash Boiler, a washboard, Clothes Line and a doz cloths plus all for 59c

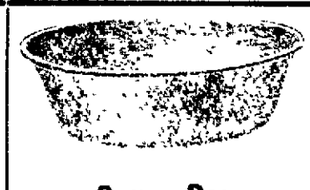
GRANITE WARE.

Coffee Pots.
2 quart worth 45c, our price, 33 cents
3 quart worth 50c, our price, 37 cents
4 quart worth 60c, our price, 43 cents
5 quart worth 65c, our price, 47 cents

Tea Kettles.
No. 7, worth 85 cts., our price, 67 cents
No. 8, worth 95 cts. our price, 79 cents
Nickel Tea Kettles
No. 8 worth $1.25, our price, 79 cents
No. 9 worth $1.35, our price, 89 cents

Tea Pots.
2 quart worth 45c, our price 33 cents
3 quart worth 50c, our price 37 cents
4 quart worth 60c, our price 43 cents
NICKEL TEA AND COFFEE POTS.
4 pints, worth 75 cents, our price, 53 cents
5 pints, worth 85 cents, our price, 59 cents.
6 pints, worth 95 cents, our price, 67 cents.


TIN DISH PANS
A 14 quart Dish Pan for 14 cents
A 14 quart Pail - - for 13 cents
A 10 quart Pail - - for 10 cents
An 8 quart Pail - - for 9 cents
The 4 articles for 37 cents.


Sauce Pan
2½ qt. worth 25c, our price 17c
3 qt. worth 30c, our price 19c
5 qt. worth 45c, our price 29c

Preserving Kettles.
3 quart worth 30c, our price 19c
4 quart worth 35c, our price 24c
5 quart worth 45c, our price 29c
6 quart worth 50c, our price 33c

S. F. WEFLER,
The only dealer in a Complete line of China, Queensware, Glassware, and Crockery in western Stark County, 31 East Main St., Massillon, [Second Floor]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds now reside at 32 Water street.

Mrs. Thomas Masters has recovered from an attack of the grip.

Thomas Covey, father of J. S. Covey, is very ill at his home, in Cliff street.

John L. Howenstine, of Beach City, a graduate of the Massillon Actual Business College, has accepted a position as office assistant with W. A. McCrea, at Canton.

The Massillon district mines have been working very irregularly during the past two weeks owing to a lack of orders. The Western Ohio Coal Company's mine is still idle.

Alfred Heggem is spending his spring vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Heggem. Mr. Heggem will graduate from Cornell College, a mechanical engineer in June.

The board of education transacted no other business, Thursday evening, besides ordering the bills and teachers' and janitors salaries for March paid. President Corns and Mr. Young were absent. Miss Folger was president pro-tempore.

Kline's cinematograph and improved vitascope will be exhibited at the Armory for four days, beginning Wednesday, March 31, including a matinee. The programme will include the fight between Fitzsimmons and Corbett at Carson, and inauguration pictures.

Miss Estella Hering proved herself a charming hostess, last evening, to a company of Daughters of Veterans. Time was made to pass quickly in various pleasant amusements, and after enjoying a delicious luncheon, the meeting adjourned until sometime in April.

The Perry township Populist ticket has been received and accepted by the county board of elections and will be a part of the official ballot. The Populist candidates must file an itemized account of their election expenses with the proper authorities, as required by the Garfield law.

The citizens interested in the organization of a new gun club, did some shooting at the West street grounds, Friday afternoon, and many good scores were made. Marksman say that there is sufficient talent here to form a club that can rank among the best, and plenty of good fun can be had besides.

Manager Charles E. Mauger, of Genoa, is in town today to announce that the seven dramas which will be put on at the Genoa school house, next Friday evening, one after another, will be replete with exciting and amusing situations. He also says there will be good singing and music by the Electric Club, of Massillon.

Mr. Sylvester J. Miller, an uncle of Mr. Frank L. Baldwin and brother of the late Mrs. J. P. Barrick, died on Friday in Cleveland. The body will be brought to Massillon for burial, arriving here at 9:55 a. m. Brief services will be conducted at the cemetery. Mr. Miller was born here on Christmas day, 1827, and lived here for years.

Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick, Master John and Mrs. A. P. L. Pease expect to leave tomorrow for Pittsburg. Much to the regret of Mrs. Warwick's friends, she has determined to make her future home in Pittsburg, where her mother, Mrs. Gillespie, resides. Mr. W. R. Harrison has leased the Warwick residence, at the corner of North and High streets.

There is just as much drilling and talking being done at the West Lebanon coal field as ever before, but no sinking machinery has as yet been unloaded there. Mr. Mullins, however, told a Wayne county resident the other day that a mine would be opened up this spring. The citizens of the hamlet, especially the real estate owners, live in a state of expectancy, and there is not one but has hope for better days.

An advance copy of Reach's Official Base Ball Guide, for the season of 1897, published by A. J. Reach & Co., of Philadelphia, has been received by the sporting editor of THE INDEPENDENT. The guide is full of reliable base ball statistics and contains much valuable information of interest to base ball enthusiasts, besides having all of the schedules of the principal leagues of the country and the revised playing rules for the coming season.

Mr Charles Beach, of Chicago, representing the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, was in the city last evening for the purpose of making contracts for lecture course talent for next season. The committee have not fully decided upon the makeup of the course, but will do so at an early date. A box has been left at Bahney's book store, where persons desiring may deposit the cards given out at the Alexander Black entertainment and thus make known their preferences.

A butcher said the other day that the less meat a man sells nowadays, the less money he loses. The price of home grown cattle is something like 4 cents per pound, live weight. Dressed it comes to about 7 cents. The retail price is from 8 to 12 cents a pound. Out of this narrow margin, they say, must come the wherewithal to pay their help, rent and other expenses. They could raise the price easily enough, but with Chicago meat on the market selling for a low price, they care not do it.

The Bridgeport literary society, which was so successfully conducted this winter, came to a close Thursday evening. A large crowd was present, and the programme rendered was short but enjoyable. The Moonlight Quartette and the Junior Mooreheld, of Massillon, were present and sang a number of pleasing songs, which were appreciated. Bert Boerngen also entertained the audience with a few declamations and songs which were well received. After the debate the society adjourned for an indefinite time.

The reports which have been sent out from Akron that the projected Akron-Canton electric railway would not be built this year are now said to be false. W. A. Lyon, esq., the promoter of the road, says that it will certainly be constructed the coming summer. The route as originally laid out will, however, undoubtedly be changed. The first route sent the line through New Berlin, Greentown, Uniontown, Springfield and past Springfield lake. This has been practically abandoned, and the road will leave the highway near Greentown and will run through private property for thirteen miles, past Turkeyfoot lake into Akron. By this change the summer resorts around Turkeyfoot lake will be opened to the public.

The Alliance Leader comes out in a lengthy article and states the record shows the trustees of Lexington township have received $244.50, $220, and $240 respectively for their services. It is stated that the trustees are allowed $60 annually for sanitary fees. The question that agitates the Alliance people is why should the trustees get more than their fixed amount. Prosecutor Pomerene is quoted as saying in a letter touching on the situation: "I see no reason why they should not charge for the time occupied while acting as members of the board of health, but if at the rate of $1.50 per day the same in board of health as in trustee business should not amount to over $150; they can not collect more than that sum. They can only get out of the township revenues $150 for all township purposes."

William R. Lipps, treasurer of the Armory, has just returned from Ravenna, where theatrical men from Akron, Kent, Massillon, Ravenna, Salem, Warren and Wadsworth met and organized the Ohio Theatrical Managers' Protective Association, with R. W. Elliott, of Warren, president; and W. A. Robinson, of Ravenna, secretary. J. Detweiler, of Wadsworth, and Lipps, Robinson, and Elliott were appointed as a committee to draft appropriate resolutions. Letters from a score of persons interested from all over the state were received. They all said that they favored the movement and regretted that they were unable to attend the convention. The purpose of the organization is to protect theatrical managers from the operations of unreliable and dishonest companies and to promote the interests of local theatrical managers.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWS FROM WILMOT.

WILMOT, March 27.—Conkle brothers have moved their saw mill to town...J. Eichenberger is having the timber framed for his new stable...W. H. Alman is carrying his arm in a sling that a carbuncle will be less painful...B. F. Resh and family are moving back to Wilmot after a year's residence in Beach City...George Reese is confined to his bed by sickness...The W. S. Putman farm near the Valley church was sold Saturday at assignee's sale to J. L. Shunk, of Mt. Union...Adrian Pfouts will spend the summer near Akron on a vegetable farm ...W. O. Grant moved on Tuesday to the farm he recently purchased from his father.

YOUNG FLETCHER RELEASED.

ORRVILLE, March 27.—Albert Fletcher was arrested on a warrant issued on the demand of John Brant, father of Charles Brant, who was so seriously cut with a pocket knife by Fletcher, on Friday night, the warrant charging Fletcher with cutting with intent to kill. The mayor discharged Fletcher, as the evidence showed conclusively that Fletcher acted in self defense.

LETTER FROM MARSHALLVILLE.

MARSHALLVILLE, March 26.—Married, Thursday evening at the M. E. parsonage, Smithville, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Ira Shafer, of Barberton, and Miss Ola Pfunder, of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer will take up their residence in Barberton in the near future. The best wishes of a host of friends go with them...The Rev. S. H. Seager, of Akron, will conduct the quarterly services in the Evangelical church on Saturday and Sunday, March 27 and 28...An interesting lecture was delivered in the Reformed church on Sunday evening by the Rev. Mr. Miller, of Wooster, the officiating clergyman of the Presbyterian church at this place...The teachers of this place attended the bi-township teachers' meeting held at Orrville on Saturday, March 20. They report a very instructive meeting...Superintendent Robinson, of the Barberton schools, visited the schools at this place, Tuesday...Miss Sadie Hinderer, of the Barberton schools, is spending her vacation with her parents at this place...Miss Kindig, of Rittman, is the guest of Miss Celia Steinmetz...D. W. Kaufman, the real estate man from the office of N. R. Steiner & Co., of Akron, is circulating in this vicinity. He reports that the manufacturers of that place anticipate a very good season. Akron is "booming"...C. Steinmetz, our poultry man, will move to Akron the coming week. His son, Stephen, will continue his father's business here...Mr. and Mrs. Luther Frick, of Massillon, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lower. Miss Lillie Langspent Saturday with her friend, Miss Hattie Swanger, of Union college...Velma Lucretia, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burt Ulman, was buried Thursday. On Saturday the little tot, while upstairs with her mother, procured a bottle of carbolic acid, which had been left standing on the window; before the mother noticed her action she had swallowed about an ounce of the fiery fluid. Everything was done to relieve the little sufferer, but in spite of all efforts she died on Tuesday evening. Her parents are heart-broken.

OCCURRENCES AT BEACH CITY.

BEACH CITY, March 26.—Albert Speck and Miss Emma Haas were married at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bose, March 25. The happy couple left on the C., C. & S. railroad for Canton, where they will spend a few days with relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Speck will reside in Wilmot...Mrs. Kate Bose is spending several weeks among the wholesale millinery houses at Cleveland...Born, to Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Weimer, a son...Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruegsegger, a son...Harry Harger, the hardware man, of Canal Dover, was in town on business, Saturday...Houses are very scarce in this neighborhood at present. Several families from surrounding towns are desirous of moving here, but every house is occupied. Per Lee Welty, of Canton, is circulating among his friends here...Joe Cabbot has purchased of Mrs. Lydia Baltzly the house and lot known as the Showalter property in the southwestern part of town.

SLOW TARIFF WORK.

Only Nine Pages Disposed of In Seven Hours.

DEMOCRATIC AMENDMENTS LOST.

A Hot Debate Over an Amendment Offered Regarding Trusts—Various Matters Interjected Into the Discussion—Clark Made a Witty Speech.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Seven weary hours of work only served to dispose of 9 of the 162 pages of the tariff bill in the house. All the amendments offered by the Democrats were rejected.

Mr. Lanham, as soon as the enacting clause of the bill was read, moved to strike it out.

Mr. Sherman, who was in the chair, ruled that the motion was out of order.

Mr. Dockery offered the first amendment. It was to the enactment clause and was in the nature of a proviso that whenever it was shown to the satisfaction of the president that there was a trust or combination to control the price of an article on the dutiable list, the duty on such article should be suspended.

Mr. Dingley made the point of order that the amendment in effect was to the free list and as the house was now considering the dutiable list, it was not in order.

"I have great respect for the parliamentary knowledge of the gentleman from Maine," said Mr. Dockery, but as it is probable that the free list will never be reached, I hope it will be held in order now." [Laughter.]

Mr. Cooper offered a substitute for the Dockery amendment, in substance to accompash the same purpose, but containing a definition of a trust and provision for the determination of its existence by a court.

"If you are so anxious to incorporate such a provision as this in the bill why did you not insert it in the present law?" asked Mr Tawney.

"Trusts had not gone quite so far then," replied Mr. Richardson, amid laughter. He challenged the other side, who ostensibly opposed the trusts, to aid in the adoption of the amendment. "I have never before," he said, "heard such sincere objections to a just amendment."

A long debate on the point of order followed. Mr. Bailey made an extended argument, appealing to the majority to aid in putting down these combinations, which "preyed upon the energies of the people."

Mr. Hepburn raised a laugh on the Democratic side by saying that this amendment, if adopted, would defeat the purpose of the bill. "Don't laugh," he shouted, waving his hand. He went on to explain how easy it would be for a few men who really desired free wool and free sugar to effect a combination to raise the prices of sugar and wool and thus, under the amendment, force those articles to the free list.

Mr. Bailey thanked Mr. Hepburn for his frank admission that the destruction of trusts would interfere with the purpose of the bill.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Hepburn. "I was trying to show that under the pretense of creating a trust this legislation could be destroyed."

"But could not the courts decide between a sham trust and a real trust?" asked Mr Terry.

"I suppose the court could," replied Mr. Hepburn. "But shall the revenues of the country be destroyed because of the existence in violation of law of a real trust? Trusts are illegal. Their creators are criminals. Shall we place the treasury's revenues at the mercy of criminals?"

Mr. Simpson said he thought the majority were very much more concerned about the falling off of the revenues of trusts than the falling off of the revenues of the treasury. [Democratic applause.]

Mr Grosvenor declared there never was a time when the trusts had the government and the people by the throat as they had in the last four years, and now when the Democrats were again in the minority they came here and raised a great fog about trusts. He said the ways and means committee had already been assailed because they had refused to accede to the demands of the sugar trust for an ad valorem duty on sugar.

"The gentleman says the Democracy has been the protector of trusts," interrupted Mr. Terry. "Can he name a trust in the last campaign which was not on the side of the McKinley bill?"

"I can name them."

"Name them," shouted the Democrats.

"The trust" replied Mr. Grosvenor "which controls a monopoly of God gave—the silver trust."

The Republicans cheered this response while the opposition groaned. Then was some further sharp crossfiring, which turned both sides to enthusiasm.

Mr. Newlands declared that most of the trusts created in the past ten years had been for protection against falling prices. Even labor was organizing trusts for that purpose, and the cotton planters were organizing to limit production in a vain attempt to resist declining prices.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) declared that hardly a state legislature but did not seek to lay the heavy hand of the law on these gigantic corporations. Mr. Tawney declared the opposition was attempting to make some cheap political capital out of this alleged assault on trusts. The Republican party was the only party that had ever enacted anti-trust legislation in congress. He created much amusement by reading a list of the prominent Democrats in the present house who voted against the consideration of the anti-trust law passed by the Fifty-first congress.

"Will you name a single conviction under that law?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"Why," replied Mr. Tawney, "only last Monday the supreme court ordered that the great railroad trust of the country violated that law." [Republican applause.]

Mr. Richardson, Mr. Tawney said, raised the question of consideration against the anti trust bill. In reply the Tennessean produced the record to show that he raised the question in the interest of the silver bill. The Republicans jeered this statement. Mr. Tawney said that that was exactly the method pursued by the free silver senators at the last session to defeat the Dingley bill.

Mr. Bland and Mr McMillin insisted that the Democratic position was misstated and the latter inquired why had not Mr. Tawney had the courage to read the vote on the final passage of the bill?

Every Democratic vote on the floor was cast for that bill. Mr. Dalzell admitted this, but said the Democrats had attempted to prevent a vote. It was only when their hands were forced and they were driven into the open that they voted for the measure because they dared not oppose it.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) and Mr. Bland engaged in a lively passage at arms in which considerable temper was displayed on both sides.

Mr. Tingley, in closing the debate on the point of order, contended that the amendment was not germane to the paragraph to which it was offered and should be ruled out in the interest of orderly proceedure.

"The amendment," he said, "would be in order when the free list was reached. When the time arrives to deal with trusts," he said, "rest assured that we will meet the question. We all understand that the purpose of the other side is to destroy the revenues sought to be raised by this bill." Mr. Sherman (N. Y.) made an elaborate ruling, in which the house displayed great interest, holding that the amendment was not in order.

Mr. Dockery immediately entered an appeal from the decision of the chair. As a way out of the difficulty, pending the appeal, Mr. Richardson asked unanimous consent that the amendment be admitted. "I hope no one will object," said he.

Mr. Dingley insisted that the appeal should first be disposed of and the chair held that Mr. Dingley's demand was equivalent to an objection.

"Then the gentleman from Maine objects?" inquired Mr. Richardson. The Democrats smiled in self-satisfaction at this attempt to get the leader of the majority on record. The vote on the appeal was taken and the chair was sustained by a strict party vote, 158 to 104. The combined opposition voted against sustaining the chair. Similar amendments against trusts were offered by Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.) and Mr. Cooper (Dem., Tex.), but were ruled out of order.

Mr. Robinson (Dem., Ind.) offered one to put goods on free list when the prices in this country were the prices charged abroad plus the duty and 2 per cent for transportation.

Mr. Smith (Dem., A. T.), one providing that customs duties be paid in silver bullion, 412½ grains being equivalent to one dollar; Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), one directed against oil, railroad and other trusts; Mr. McMillin, one for the payment of customs in bimetallic certificates, but all failed by the same ruling.

A committee amendment fixing the duty on boracic acid at 4 cents a pound was agreed to.

The Democrats offered various amendments as the reading of the bill proceeded, but were all rejected. Committee amendments offered, however, were in each instance agreed to. The duty on carbonate of ammonia was increased from 1¼ cents to 1½ cents per pound. The duty on crude tartar, wineless, etc., testing less than 40 per cent of bitartrate of potash, was fixed at 1 cent, over 40 per cent, 1½ cents. The rates on rochelle salts, containing 90 per cent of bitartrate, was fixed at 5 cents per pound.

Mr. McMillin criticised the increased rate on cellulo d articles, saying that if the purpose was to decrease importations that meant decreased revenue. "The purpose of this bill is not in every instance to increase the revenue," said Mr. Russell (Rep., Conn.). "Sometimes it is to keep American laborers at work." [Republican applause.]

Frequently the discussions drifted off into political questions. Appropriations, the money question and general party policies furnished topics for ample arguments. The paragraph relating to sulphuric and nitrous ether was amended so as to make the rate from 25 to 40 cents, as provided by the present law.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., O.) and Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) got into a controversy over the protection accorded in the bill to soaps. It was listened to with considerable interest and when it closed Mr. Champ Clark (Mo.) made it the text for a characteristic speech.

"You call us the unwashed Democracy," he proceeded, "give us free soap." [Great laughter.]

"Once for all I want to brand that old man of the sea, [Democratic applause] Grover Cleveland, as not a Democrat and never was."

"Was Thomas Jefferson a Democrat," put in Mr. Bromwell.

"He was and don't you forget it," responded Mr. Clark in his stentorian voice.

"It is you and those who are with you who are forgetting it," returned Mr. Bromwell. "Mr. Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver and supported protection." [Republican applause.]

"That is an historic lie," said Mr. Clark. "It is on a par with the statement that Madison was a federalist. The trouble is the histories are written by New England people. There will never be any truth in history until the Yankees quit writing history and the southern people begin." [Uproarious laughter.] In reply to a taunt that the Democrats were seeking delay, Mr. Dockery said that no such tactics were being pursued on his side. "On the contrary," said he, "we are very anxious to reach some of the schedules of this bill before the final vote is taken. We understand that there is an incipient revolt over there among some of the Republican members from the prairie states who want lumber left on the free list."

When the item of white lead was reached Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.) moved to increase the rate from 2½ to 3 cents per pound. After some debate in which the lead trust figures extensively the amendment was adopted—93 to 53.

Decided Against the People's Party.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The election board has decided that the People's party in this city is not a party under the law, and refused to allow the nominees of the party's convention to go on the official ballot.

Seven Hundred British Sailors Ill.

CAPE TOWN, March 27.—There are 700 men of the British fleet now at Simonstown suffering from malarial fever, contracted during the recent expedition to Benin.

The Weather.

Partly cloudy; light flurries of snow along the lakes; northerly winds.

THE MARKETS FIRM.

Sustained Surprises With Remarkably Little Loss.

WHEAT SUPPLIES RUNNING OUT.

Grain Lost Without Reason the Gain It Had Made Without Reason—Dissolution of the Ore Pool Insures Low Prices—Large Sales of Wool.

NEW YORK, March 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: Rarely have markets sustained such surprises as they have received of late with so little loss. Foreign conditions and London alarms, the collapse of the iron ore combination, the destructive floods in the Mississippi valley and the decision of the supreme court against railway associations have been used to the utmost, but not even in railroads has the result been important. Were all associations of railroads to cease it would yet be in the power of capital controlling important lines to stop serious rate cutting if it chose. With confidence that better times and larger business are coming, men are less disposed every day to throw away good investments and the very fact that prices of products are low is regarded as a guarantee against much further decline. In all industrials also the number of mills and shops and hands at work gradually increases.

The grain markets have lost without reason the gain they made without reason the previous week. Wheat supplies are running out, but nobody believes that there is coming a famine before June when the harvesting of southern wheat will begin. Western receipts were over a third smaller than last year and for four weeks have been 7,611,440 bushels, against 11,884,408 bushels last year, but the better prospect for the crop of winter wheat has more weight. Atlantic exports, flour included, were nearly as large for the week as last year and for four weeks have been 5,049,728 bushels, against 5,506,220 bushels last year. But corn exports have been 12,763,579 bushels, against 4,577,409 bushels last year. When Europe buys in corn the equivalent of 6,400,000 bushels of wheat at less than 60 cents, the price of wheat is not easily advanced above 80 cents.

Final dissolution of the lake iron ore pool has been expected ever since the Carnegie-Rockefeller deal and insures low prices for ore the coming year, though perhaps not lower than in 1895. Mesaba facilities for production have vastly increased, and all the great steel-making concerns have secured mines of their own, while means of transportation have greatly enlarged. With assurance of cheap ore, hesitation about various products should diminish, and the demand is steadily increasing. Bars are still demoralized and at the lowest point, but for plates, sheets, wire rods and all nails the demand is growing larger. The demand for rails continues enough to strengthen prices, although some from speculative purchasers are offered below the present prices of mills. Tin is a shade lower with larger arrivals, though the distribution has been considerable. Increases in coke productions appear, and more is assured by the purchase of works by the Cambria company, and, while quotations are unchanged, outsiders are offering furnace at $1.50 per ton.

Speculation in wool has recorded larger sales for four weeks than ever before, 46,600,000 pounds, against 21,984,576 pounds in the same weeks of 1892. Much more than half is for speculation, as nothing like the full capacity of mills is employed. The wool market is steadily increasing, but cautiously, as it is too early to anticipate results from changes which may be made in duties.

Failures for the week have been 291 in the United States, against 259 last year, and 50 in Canada, against 39 last year.

THE FLOOD SITUATION.

Bad State of Affairs at Helena, but Better at Memphis.

HELENA, Ark., March 27.—The flood situation here is decidedly grave. A large portion of the population is at work on the levee. It is rumored that several weak places have developed. Many people are preparing to fly at the first alarm. In the judgment of the most experienced river fighters the levees will hold if the weather continues good.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—The big river continues to fall slowly, and the flood situation in Arkansas, opposite this city, is somewhat improved.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., March 27.—The report that the Desha levee board cut or ordered cut any levee is absolutely false. Water from the Modoc breaks the Laconia levee from the rear at the weakest point in the Laconia levee.

PITH OF THE NEWS

It was rumored at Washington that Andrew D. White of New York had been selected for minister to Berlin.

The funeral of "Aunt Hannah" Chard, who was the oldest woman in New Jersey, was held at Hardingville.

A Philadelphia carpenter was blown from the roof of a house at Cape May and fatally injured.

The New Jersey Methodist Episcopal conference succeeded in having the senate committee agree to their views of the Lloyd marriage bill.

Fire destroyed the summer residence of of General F. H. Appleton at South Lynnfield, Mass. Loss heavy.

During a quarrel over politics it is charged that J. William Thurmond shot and killed William Harris at Augusta, Ga.

At Greene, N. Y., thieves blew open the safe in the postoffice and obtained $1,000 in cash, besides stamps and other valuables.

At New York it was announced that the traffic question, as far as it concerns the Joint Traffic association, would be brought before the supreme court.

Blanchard, the San Francisco murderer who committed suicide, was betrayed to the authorities by his wife.

Four roads served notice at Chicago of withdrawal from the Traffic association.

The members of the New Castle (Del.) M. E. church are indignant over the removal of their pastor by the conference.

WOMAN'S LONG HOURS.

SHE TOILS AFTER MAN'S DAY'S WORK IS DONE.

What She Has to Contend With—Work That Sooner or Later Breaks Down Her Delicate Organism.

The great majority of women "work to live" and "live to work," and as the hands of the clock approach the hour of six, those employed in stores, offices, mills and factories, hail closing time with

joy. They have won their day's bread, but some duties are yet to be performed, and many personal matters to be attended to. They have mending to do, and dresses or bonnets to make, and long into the night they toil, for they must look neat, and they have no time during the day to attend to personal matters.

Women, therefore, notwithstanding their delicate organism, work longer and more closely than men.

They do not promptly heed such signs as headache, backache, blues, pains in the groins, bearing-down, "all gone" feeling, nervousness, loss of sleep and appetite, whites, irregular or painful monthly periods, cold and swollen feet, etc., all symptoms of womb trouble, which, if not quickly checked, will launch them in a sea of misery.

There is but one absolute remedy for all those ills. Any woman who has to earn her own living will find it profitable to keep her system fortified with this tried and true woman's friend, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound speedily removes the cause and effects a lasting cure.

We are glad to produce such letters as the following from Miss M. G. McNamee, 114 Catherine St., Utica, N.Y.:

"For months I had been afflicted with that tired feeling, no ambition, no appetite, and a heavy bearing-down feeling of the uterus. I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Soon those bad feelings passed away; I began to have more ambition, my appetite improved and I gained rapidly in every way, and now I am entirely well. I advise all my friends to use the Compound, it is woman's truest friend."

Lewis Y. McClure, of Wooster, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Compound.

"Wooster, O., Jan. 20, 1897.

"To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O.: Dear Sir:—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. J. Krieger, druggist, and used them for constipation and inflammatory rheumatism. They cured me and made me well and sound in three weeks. Since that time I have been working at my trade of roofer and have had no further attacks. The medicine is the best I have used, and I can recommend it with a clear conscience to any suffering person.

"Yours very truly,

"LEWIS Y. MCCLURE."

Sold by all druggists. Price 50c. and $1 per box. Call at drug store for free sample.

Sheriff Sale

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY } ss

McLain, vs. Bunnell et. al. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton on

Saturday, April 24, 1897,

the following described real estate, to wit:

Tract No. One—Situated in the City of Massillon, in the County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as and being lots number one (1), two (2), three (3), thirteen (13), twenty (20) and twenty one (21) in Thomas B. George's addition to said city according to the map or plat thereof recorded January 20, 1875, in the plat record of said county, book , page 79; and also that part of lot number seventy-seven (77) of the amicable division or partition of certain lands in said township made October 17th, 1818, by and between William L. Wetmore, Richard S. Fay and the executors of Amos Binney, deceased, recorded in the records of said county, which is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number nineteen (19) in Woodlawn addition to said city, and running thence along the north line of said lot, easterly, three hundred and two (3 2) feet, more or less, to the west line of Kent street, thence north on the west line of Kent street to the point of intersection of that line with a continuation of the north line of lots number three (3) and nineteen (19) in said T. B. George's addition; thence west along said continued line three hundred and two (302) feet, more or less, to the west line of said lot number seventy seven (77) and thence southerly along said west line of said lot number seventy seven (77) in said amicable partition to the place of beginning, and also the Woodlawn addition to said City of Massillon, as recorded May 22d, 1873 in said plat records book 2, page 71, containing twenty (20) acres of land, more or less.

Appraised at $2,500.

Tract No. Two—And also so much of the following described tract of land as lies north of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, and described as follows: Situated in said county of Stark and township of Perry, known and described as lot number eighty-five (85) in the amicable division or partition aforesaid, and known also as all that part of the northeast quarter of section number seventeen (17), in said township, bounded on its north and east sides by the north and east lines respectively of said quarter; on its south side by the middle line of the Richville road, and on its west side by the east line of lot number eighty four (84) in said amicable partition, containing thirty-seven and seventy-two one-hundredths (37 72-100) acres of land, excepting therefrom the one and fifty-eight one-hundredths (1 58-100) acres now occupied and used by the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, and a strip conveyed off of the east side thereof by M. Wirt and wife to Peter Welker, reference being here made to the deed of conveyance for terms and description leaving in said lot number eighty-five (85) thirty-six (36) acres of land.

Appraised at $ 300

Tract No. Three.—Also so much of the tract of land described as the thirty six (36) acre piece in Tract No. Two above as lies south of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Appraised at $2,800.

Total appraisement, $5,600.

Terms cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.

Willison & Day, Attorneys.

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